Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1730.] PHILADELPHIA: TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 27, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

Freight Wanted.

FOR BREMEN,

The Hamburgh Brig

HENRIETTA,

Peter P. Schmidt, *Master*,

NOW lying at Jesse and R. Waln's wharf—A stout, strong vessel of about 270 tons burthen, in good order; has two thirds of her cargo ready to go on board, and begins to load to-morrow.

For *Freight* only, apply to

PRATT & KINTZING,

No 95, North Water-street.

Who have JUST RECEIVED, and FOR SALE,

12 bales Tickleburgs and Oznabrigs
2 do. Patterbornes
1 do bleached Hessians
1 package Oil Cloth
1 chest and 8 barrels Snuff Boxes
30 Liquor Cases
29 anchors pearl Baryle, and
4 cases elegant Carriage Harnels, Whips, Spurs, &c.

—THEY HAVE FOR SALE—

Claret in cases. Port wine in pipes, Russia Soap in small boxes, Rice, Brimstone, Tumblers, Window Glass, Slates, a cargo of excellent Mahogany, Hessians, Brown Rolls, Polish Linens, empty Coffee Bags, &c &c. all entitled to the drawback.

march 20. tuths2w

For NEW-YORK,

The Ship

SARAH,

Captain COOPER.

FREIGHT will be taken on very low terms, if offered immediately.

JOHN VAUGHAN.

march 17. §

For NEW-YORK,

The fine new, fast sailing Sloop

CONCORD,

Stephen Cahoone, *master*;

WILL take freight on very moderate terms; for which, or passage (having elegant accommodations) apply to the master on board, at Clifford's wharf.

march 16. *6t

For Sale,

THE SLOOP

HARRIOT,

NOW lying at Russel's Warf—Burthen 77 tons—three years old, built of the best materials and is well found—would answer well for a coaster, as she has excellent accommodations.

For terms apply to

Gurney & Smith.

march 13 §

For Boston,

The Ship

COMMERCE,

Richard Waistcoat, *Master.*

To sail in a few days.

Any freight that may offer, will be taken on very moderate terms, for which, or passage, apply to the Captain, or to

Isaac Harvey, jun.

5, South Water-street.

march 12. §tw

FOR SALE,

THE BRIG

West Indian,

Philadelphia built, live oak and cedar, is coppered, sheathed and bolted, 3 years old, sails remarkably well, carries 15 a 1600 barrels—now lying at South-street wharf, ready to load

PETER BLIGHT.

march 6. §1w

For Hamburgh,

THE SHIP

DOMINICK TERRY,

John Fleming, *Master*,

Having great part of her cargo engaged.—For freight apply to

Jesse & Robert Waln.

February 26 §

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,

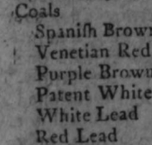
At their Store on Walnut Street Wharf—

HAVE FOR SALE,

58 hhds. of Jamaica Rum
Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
Teneriffe do. in pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Imperial Tea in quarters and eighths of chests
Sail Canvass, No. 1, to 8
Dimities, Ginghams, and Muslinets, in packages suitable for the West-India market
Nails assorted
Black quart bottles
Queens ware in hhds. and crates
Yellow ochre dry in casks;

And at New-York, on board the ship Diana, from Liverpool, expected round as soon as the navigation is open,

Fine Liverpool Salt
Coals
PAINTS: Spanish Brown, Venetian Red, Purple Brown, Patent White, White Lead, Red Lead
Colcothar vitriol
160 bundles Sheathing paper
Seaming Twine



Ship DIANA,
For Sale or Charter.

ALSO,

Brig AMAZON.

N. B. The late firm of Philip Nicklin & Co. is now changed to

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.

January 1. eodtf

For Sale or Charter,

The Snow

GOOD HOPE

Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

Pragers & Co.

No. 151, South Second-street.

Who have for sale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madera, Lisbon, and Teneriffe wine.

November 7. dtf

This Day will be Landed,

At Morris's wharf, just above the Drawbridge from on board the brig Eliza, capt. Vaughan, from Malaga—

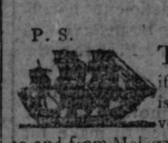
Fresh Fruits, Wine and Brandy

Lemons in chests and half chests
Raisins of the Sun in kegs
Figs in do.
Soft shell'd Almonds in sacks
Grapes and Olives in jars
Bloom and Muscatel Raisins in boxes
Anchovies in kegs
Jordan and Bitter Almonds in boxes
Old Mountain Wine in qr. casks
Brandy in butts, &c. &c.

For Sale by

PETER KUHN.

P. S.



The above Brig for sale if immediately applied for; she is a remarkable fine fast sailing vessel, having made her passage to and from Malaga in little more than 60 days.

march 26. 10t

For Sale, or Charter.

The remarkable fast sailing

SHIP

SPY,

Sheathed with best patent Copper, having been a Packet of the English East-India Company—Now put in compleat order. She is 296 tons, and capable of carrying 16 guns, now laying at Mr Ross's wharf.—For terms apply to

Stephen Kingston,

46, Walnut Stret.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

A cargo of Salt, a quantity of Sail Canvass and Gin in pipes

march 20 *3t

At a Meeting of the President

and Managers of the DELAWARE and SCHUYLKILL CANAL COMPANY, February 17th, 1798,

Resolved, That ten dollars on each share of Stock be called for; and that the Treasurer give public notice thereof agreeable to law.

Extract from the Minutes.

GEORGE WORRALL, *Secretary.*

AGREEABLE to a resolution of the President and Managers of the *Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company*, the Stockholders are hereby required to make a payment of ten dollars on each of their respective shares on or before the 1st of April next, to

WM. GOVETT, *Treasurer.*

February 28. 2awt A

Red Clover Seed of the best quality.

MADEIRA WINE,

Old, and fit for immediate use, in pipes, half pipes and Quarter casks.

Teneriffe Wine,

And, Window Glass—all of which will be sold on very reasonable terms, by

John Craig,

No. 12, Dock Street.

march 1 w&stf

THE term of Co-partnership between the subscribers, trading under the firm of John Miller, jun. and Co. expires this day, and by mutual consent will not be renewed. The debts and concerns of the same will be settled by John Miller, Jun. to whom all those indebted to the partnership, are earnestly requested to make payment to, without delay.

JOHN MILLER, Jun.
ALEXANDER J. MILLER.

February 19 §t

LANDING,

From on board the Ship SALLY, from Calcutta,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

1600 bags prime Sugar,
800 do. Ginger
30 bales low priced piece Goods.

John Miller, Jun.

march 3 §

FOR SALE, BY

JOHN MILLER, JUN.

No. 8, Chesnut street,

A quantity BENGAL GOODS,

—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Gurrahs	Mamoodies
Baftas	Sannas
Guzzenas	Tanda Cossaes
Guzzies	Emertics
Blue Cloths	Calicoes
Palampoors	Romall Handkerchiefs

Amongst them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.

British Dry Goods,

ALSO,

Forty puncheons of high proof Rum.

February 19 §

Alex. J. Miller & James Davis,

Having entered into partnership under the firm of

Alexander J. Miller & Co.

INFORM their friends in town and country, that they have opened a Wholesale Dry Good Store, at No. 64, South Front Street, Philadelphia; where they now have, and intend keeping a general assortment of *India, German, Irish, French* and *British* Manufactures for sale, on advantageous terms for cash or a short credit.

February 19 §tf

The Commissioners

FOR carrying into effect the TWENTY-FIRST Article of the Treaty of Friendship, Limits, and Navigation, between His Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, hereby give information to all Persons therein concerned—That in order to terminate all differences, on account of the losses sustained by the citizens of the United States, in consequence of their Vessels and Cargoes having been taken by the Subjects of His Catholic Majesty, during the late war between Spain and France; that they are ready to receive (at their Office, between the hours of ten and one o'clock, daily) all complaints and applications authorized by the said Article, during EIGHTEEN MONTHS, from the day of the date hereof, and that they have power to examine all such persons as come before them, on oath or affirmation, touching the complaints in question, and also to receive in evidence, all written testimony, authenticated in such manner as they shall think proper to require or admit.

By Order of the Commissioners,

PETER LOHRA, *Secretary.*

Commissioners Office, No. 109, Mulberry-street, May 17th, 1797.

Feb. 28, '98—3m

*** *Those Printers in the several States who publish-ed the above advertisement last Spring, are requested to re-publish it one month, and send their accounts to P. L.*

LANDING

From on board the Schooner RANGER, from JACQUEMEL,

230 Bags, containing 30,000 wt. Coffee,

For Sale by

SAMUEL HAYS,

No. 127 Chesnut-street.

Who has remaining on hand 6,000 pieces India NANKEENS, of a superior quality.

March 15 d6t

JUST RECEIVED,

FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE,

And FOR SALE, by the SUBSCRIBERS,

110 hhds. Coffee

46 tierces	do.
100 barrels	do.
100 bags	do
110 hogsheads of	Muscovado Sugar
80 barrels of	do.
40 hogsheads of	Molasses
4 bales of	Cotton
2 hogsheads of	Cocoa

WILLINGS & FRANCIS,

Penn-street.

march 12. §

Landing from on board the ship

Tennellee, capt. Smith, from Hamburg,

And FOR SALE by the SUBSCRIBERS,

325 pieces Quadruples Silesias

400	do.	Platillas
100	do	Creas
52	do.	do. à la Morlaix
100	do.	Dowlas
20	do.	red striped Arabias
20	do.	blue Guingas
100	dozen bordered	Handkerchiefs

Eric & Lewis Bollmann,

123, South Third street.

ALSO, ON HAND,

A case of printed Muslins and Calicoes

march 12. §8t

Fresh Teas.

Just Imported, in the ship Delaware,

Captain Cooper, from Canton,

And For Sale, by

SAMUEL HOWELL,

At his Compting House, No. 54, Chesnut-street,

AND BY

SAM. E. HOWELL,

At his Compting House, Crooked billet wharf,

Bohea, Souchong, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Imperial TEAS.

ALSO,

China Ware, assorted; black and coloured Lutestrings and Sattins, Nankeens, Caffia, large garden and common Fans, sattin and lutestring Umbrellas, whale-bone sticks.

They have also For Sale,

Ell wide Persians, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, French Cambricks and Umbrellas, Sugar in boxes.

march 8. §

To-morrow will be Landed,

From on board the brig Benjamin Franklin, capt. Jones, from Bordeaux,

Claret of superior quality, viz.

MEDOC } Of the vintages of 1790 and 1791,
LATOUR } in cases

ALSO,

WHITE WINE, of the vintage of 1790

FOR SALE BY

PHILIPS, CRAMOND & Co.

march 7. §

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-street,

The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,

John Green, commander, from Bengal,

Consisting of

Baftas, of various qualities and prices,

Cossaes	Punjum Cloths
Sanahs	Guzzey do.
Humhums	Charconna Dorea
Blue Cloth	Tanjibs
Chintz and Calicoes	Mulmuls
Mamoodys	Checks
Maharagonges	Patna Hkfs.
Ginghams	Malmu do.
Guzzenas	Bandannoes
Gurrahs	Sisserfoy
Piniascoes	Choppa Romals
Salgatchys	Sooty do.
Gillie Romals	Persians of various col.
Mock Pulicats	

200 tons SUGAR
90,000 lb. PEPPER.

Willings & Francis.

The Piece Goods

Of the Ganges are now open to sale at that commodious store the north west corner of Market and Fourth-streets.

Also—A few Bales of Madrass Hkfs. of elegant patterns and best colours.

February 8. dtf

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A few bales Baftas, Cossas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON

Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes

Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.

300 casks RICE, and

A parcel of ship building RED CEDAR.

Oct 27. §

Landing

From on board the Snow Maria, from Copenhagen,

A few Tons Russia Clean Hemp
300 pieces Ravens Duck
250 pieces Russia Sheeting
200 bolts Russia Duck, and
A quantity of Swedes Iron

For Sale by

JOSEPH ANTHONY & Co.

Who have on Hand,

1st and 2d proof Bourdeaux Brandy
4th proof Spanish ditto
New-England Rum
London Particular and London Market } Madeira Wine in Pipes and quarter Casks.
Old Claret in Cases
24 hhds. Coffee just arrived
Best Boston Beef in barrels
Mackrell in do.
Halifax Salmon in do.
A small invoice of Rhode-Island Cheese
Spermaciti Oil
Tanners ditto
No. 1, 2, 3, Boston Sail Duck
Russia Cordage, and
An Invoice of Dutch Hollow Glass Ware.

March 1. d&w

COPPER.

4,000 lbs. of Sheathing Copper,

and a small assortment of strong Copper, in sheets and bottoms, suitable for stills, brewing and other pans from 200 to 2000 gallons, together with an assortment of Copper ware, consisting of Stills from 30 to 300 gallons, Hatter's plank and dye Kettles, washing do. of copper and brass, Fish Kettles, Tea do. Stewpans, Saucepans, copper Cabin Stoves, copper Pumps and Binnacle Lamps, and a variety of other articles—For Sale by

JAMES M'CAULEY,

At his Copper Warehouse, No 89, South Front street

march 26—3t

N. B. On hand, a second hand Sugar Pan and Dye Copper that will contain about 300 gallons, and will be sold cheap.

A Bargain.

A quantity of Window Glass

FOR SALE, of different sizes, at a very large discount from the sterling cost. If this Glass is not disposed of before the 5th of April, it will be shipped from this port.

For terms apply to No. 89, South Third-street.

march 26. §1w

A PERSON who has had a liberal education, and is master of the French and English languages, would engage as a tutor in a genteel family where there should be one or two boys, provided it is not in this city. He would have no objection to travelling, and is capable of undertaking the superintendance of a farm. A note directed to Z. at this office will be attended to.

N. B. Wages is no object,—genteel and friendly treatment is the only thing looked for.

march 26. *3t

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

WELLS & MORRIS,

HAVING expired on the 11th February last, all persons having demands against the said Partnership, are requested to furnish their accounts for settlement; and those indebted to the same, to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

GIDEON H. WELLS.

N. B. The business will be carried on as heretofore, by the subscriber, at his Store, No. 135, Market-street. 1w march 24.

NOTICE.

THREE Certificates of Six Per Cent. Deferred Debt of the United States of the following description, viz—No. 10033, 10034, and 10035, for 5000 dollars each, dated 8th May, 1797, and standing on the books of the Treasury of the United States, in the name of Benjamin Waddington, of Lanover House, near Abergavenney in England, Esq. have been lost by the capture of the ship Bacchus, from hence to London, in June last.—This, therefore notifies those whom it may concern, that application will be made at the Treasury of the United States for a renewal of the same.

Waddington & Harwood.

march 22 §6w

Twenty Dollars Reward.

THE Store occupied on account of the United States, back of No. 71, North Water-street was on the night of the 19th instant (March) broken open, and the following articles stolen, and taken therefrom;

Nine pieces Stroud, viz.

2374	20 ½ yds.	Blue stroud single cord.
2378	20 ¾	
2379	20	
2380	20 ½	Two cord.
2381	20 ¾	
2382	20	
2383	20 ¼	
2384	20	
2385	20 ¼	

The above reward is offered, for the discovery of the perpetrators of this robbery, so that they be apprehended, and made amenable to justice; further reward will be paid, for the recovery of any part of the goods stolen, on delivery of the same to

JOHN HARRIS,

Keeper Military Stores.

march 21. 1w

Escapes.

BROKE the Prison of Cumberland county, in New-Jersey, and made their escape, between 1 and 2 o'clock, this morning, two Men, who were convicted of stealing—one of them calls himself James Legg, the other Edward Hambleton—Legg is a grey-headed Man, about 50 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high thick set, with a remarkable large head; Hambleton is about 26 years old, 5 feet, 9 or 10 inches high, black hair. Left the prison in company with the above described thieves, a small man, who calls himself Matthew Morrison, about 24 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, light hair, fair complexion, smiles when talking is a wheel-wright by trade ——Whoever will secure the thieves in any Gaol in New-Jersey or Pennsylvania, shall be entitled to receive Ten Dollars for the old one, Fifteen for the young one, and Twenty for Matthew Morrison

GEORGE BURGIN, *Sheriff.*

Bridgetown, march 15. 24—mt&f3w

For Sale,

BY ELLISTON & JOHN PEROT,

No. 41, North Water Street,

London particular Madeira Wine, in pipes and quarter casks, 4 years old and fit for immediate use.

Inferior do.
A few bales Allibad Cosses
Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Sail Canvass, No. 1, to 9
A few bags of Juniper Berries
A parcel of Soal Leather, and
A few boxes of China.

march 3 tu&f4w

Prison Manufactory.

FOR SALE,

At the Prison of the City and County of Philadelphia,

Cut Nails of all sizes, from 3dy to 20dy
Flooring Brads, Spriggs, Saddle and card Tacks
Oakum and chipped Logwood
Shoemakers and Saddlers Thread
Also—Sawed Marble, suitable for currier's tables, tomb and head stones, hearths, chimney pieces, platforms, slabs, facia, window heads, sills, &c.

All which may be had on reasonable terms.

Shoes made and Weaving done at said Prison at a moderate price.

Orders from a distance, directed to Daniel Thomas, agent for the prison, will be attended to.

December 26. mth6m

Hyson and Young Hyson Tea.

A few chests of excellent quality, for sale, corner of Second and Pine streets. Dec 26—cotf

Molasses at Auction.

On WEDNESDAY NEXT the 28th inst. at 11 o'clock in the morning at Wilcocks's Wharf,

Will be sold by Public Auction,

FOR CASH,

Forty Hogsheads of Molasses,

OF A GOOD QUALITY.

Footman & Co. Auctioneers.

march 23

On Tuesday, the 10th day of April next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the City Tavern, Second Street, in the City of Philadelphia,

WILL be exposed to public sale, seventeen tracts or parcels of land situated in Point township in the county of Northumberland, and containing in the whole six thousand seven hundred and sixty-four acres and three quarters, with the usual allowance for roads.

Terms of sale, 1-3 of the purchase money on the execution of the deed, 1-3 in three months, and 1-3 in six months, in good notes or other approved security

CONNELLY & Co. *Auct.*

March 9. 12w11 d1-3

AT LAST.

This Day is Published, by WILLIAM COBBETT,

OPPOSITE CHRIST CHURCH,

The Democratic Judge,

OR THE

EQUAL LIBERTY of the PRESS,

As exhibited, explained and exposed, in the prosecution of

WILLIAM COBBETT,

FOR A PRETENDED LIBEL AGAINST

The King of Spain and his Embassador, before

THOMAS M'KEAN,

Chief Justice of the State of Pennsylvania.

By Peter Porcupine.

THE Subscriber informs those to whom he is indebted, that a person will attend every day, Sundays excepted, until the 1st of April next, from the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning till 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house formerly occupied by him in Chesnut-street, for the purpose of shewing all books, papers and letters regarding his past commercial transactions to such of his creditors as may think proper to attend and examine them

JAMES GREENLEAF.

march 1. cot1A

To be Let,

A three story brick House,

With Stables, and a Garden containing nearly one acre of choice ground, several Summer Houses, Fruit Trees, &c. on Race, and second street from Schuylkill; the whole in good condition, and the situation high, airy and excellent for a place of public entertainment.

An adjoining Lot, 40 feet front and 110 deep, is also to let.

For terms apply to the subscriber, at No. 39, Pine street

WM. CURRIE.

march 21. wstf

Ran away from the subscriber,

on the 14th inst. two indented Irish Servant Men; Thomas M'Guire, about 25 years of age and 5 feet 8 inches high, robust, stout, and well made, short black hair, remarkable for a scar on one of his temples; he is a forward, deceitful, vicious, and unprincipled fellow, and decoyed from my service Jeffry Corbet, about the same age and height, but of a milder disposition, and more slender make, short brown hair; their working apparel was blue cloth over jackets, lined with coarse brown linen, check and brown linen shirts, grey yarn stockings, mixed twilled grey cloth trowsers, and russett leather shoes; they have other clothing which altogether gives them the appearance of seafaring men, but have been brought up to the farming business; no doubt will have forged passes and change their names and apparel as convenient, and have taken the post road to Philadelphia, I purchased them the last fall of capt. Rollins, in Baltimore. I will give Fifty Dollars for securing them so that I get them, and will pay all reasonable charges if brought home, or if separated, Thirty Dollars for Thomas, and Twenty for Jeffry.

ARTHUR BRYAN,

Head of Wye, Talbot County—March 7.

march 14. 3aw3w

Law Book Store,

No. 319, High-street.

GEORGE DAVIS,

IMPRESSED with the favors shewn him in his efforts to establish a Store for the sale of Law Books only, begs leave to inform the Gentlemen of the Bar generally throughout the United States, that in addition to his collection now on hand, which he supposes to be more extensive, than in the possession of any one person for sale in America, he expects daily very large supplies from London & Dublin, particularly from the latter place, having chiefly confined his importations to those editions, as being in his opinion equally correct with the London copies, and well known to be infinitely lower charged.

G. D. limiting himself, solely to the sale of Law Books, it will appear obvious to professional gentlemen the great advantages they have in purchasing from him, both as to selection and price, of which the encouragement he has received for several years past, is the best testimony he can offer.

march 20. 3aw3w

FOR SALE, AT

WM. YOUNG'S *Book Store,*

No. 52, Second street, the corner of Chesnut street,

REPORT of the Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, appointed to prepare and report Articles of Impeachment against WILLIAM BLOUNT, a Senator of the United States, impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, made in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives, authorizing the said Committee to sit during the recess of Congress, and instructing them "to enquire, and, by all lawful "means, to discover the whole nature and extent "of the offence whereof the said William Blount "stands impeached, and who are the parties and "associates therein."

Printed by order of the House of Representatives

December 20 §

For Sale by the Subscriber,

Forty-nine bales of Muslins, being the remains of the ship India's last cargo from Calcutta, and will be sold low,

7 Boxes of Umbrellas
25 Pipes of finest particular Madeira wine, of the vintage of 1795.

Mordecai Lewis.

February 19 d2w

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEBATE ON SLAVERY.

Friday, March 23.

The house being in a committee of the whole on the bill for the amicable settlement of limits with the state of Georgia, and for providing a temporary Government in the Mississippi Territory:

MR. THATCHER rose, and said he should make a motion touching the *rights of man*, by moving to strike out the excepting clause in the 3d section of the bill—[It appears that in the ordinance establishing a government in the North-western Territory, Slavery is expressly forbidden, and this section of the bill directs that a government similar in all respects to that established in the North-western Territory shall be established in the Mississippi Territory, *except* that Slavery shall not be forbidden.]

Mr. HARPER did not believe his friend's motion would be a proper mode of supporting the rights of man. In the North-western Territory the regulation forbidding Slavery was a very proper one, as the people inhabiting that part of the country were from parts where Slavery did not prevail, and they had of course no slaves amongst them; but in the Mississippi Territory it would be very improper to make such a regulation, as that species of property already exists, and persons emigrating there from the southern States, would carry with them property of this kind. To agree to such a proposition would, therefore, be a decree of *banishment* to all the persons settled there, and of *exclusion* to all those intending to go there. He believed it could not, therefore, be carried into effect, as it struck at the habits and customs of the people.

Mr. VARNUM did not know that the gentleman from S. Carolina wished to promote the rights of man. His observations shewed, at least, that he did not wish to support the rights of *all* men; for where there was a disposition to retain a part of our species in Slavery, there could not be a proper respect for the rights of mankind. It was true that this kind of property is held in the southern States—because they cannot, consistent with the safety of the people of those States, liberate them, on account of their very great numbers. But they considered it as a great burden to be obliged to hold them. He hoped, therefore, Congress would have so much respect for the rights of humanity, as not to legalize the existence of Slavery, any farther than it at present exists. He believed the gentleman from S. Carolina was mistaken, in saying that such a regulation would oblige all the inhabitants settled in this territory to remove. The provision need only extend to the forbidding of slaves being taken there.—What, said he, is the situation of the North-western Territory at this time? Land there is worth more than in some of the old settled States; and he believed this high price of land, and prosperous condition of the country, was entirely owing to the absence of Slavery. And if the southern States could get clear of their slaves, the price of their land would immediately double. At any rate, he hoped the United States would prevent an increase of this calamity; for he looked upon the practice of holding Blacks in Slavery, in this country, to be equally criminal with that of the Algerines carrying our citizens into Slavery.

Mr. RUTLEDGE wished the gentleman from Massachusetts would withdraw his motion, not from any apprehension he had that it would obtain; but he hoped he would not indulge himself and others in uttering philippics against a practice with which his and their philosophy is at war. He submitted to the gentleman's candour whether it was proper, on every occasion, to do this—to bring forward the southern States in an odious light, or to give his neighbour and colleague an opportunity of bringing them forward, and comparing them with *Algerines!* He thought propriety and decency toward other members required that such language should be checked. He believed, if his friend from Massachusetts had recollected, that the most angry debate which had taken place during this session was occasioned by a motion on this subject, he would not have brought forward the present question. One gentleman says, you call these men *property*; another, you hold these men *in chains*; a third, you violate the *rights of man!* And are not these men property? Do not the people in this territory hold them as such? Did they not hold them under the Spanish government? And must we thus address these people? "We have made a treaty which puts you under the mild government of the United States; but we must take from you your property: or rather, we must set your blacks at liberty to cut your throats. The *rights of man* was the watch-word of the day, and Congress have determined that you shall not possess this property. They cannot, as yet, do Slavery away altogether—the day is not yet arrived; but they have determined it shall not exist in the Mississippi Territory."

These, said Mr. R. are not mere speculative opinions. They lead to more mischief than gentlemen are aware of; and he trusted if the gentleman from Massachusetts could be convinced that the discussion of such questions as the present did much mischief in certain parts of the Union, he would not bring them forward. He hoped he would withdraw the present motion.

Mr. GORDON thought, when the gentleman from Massachusetts recollected, that by the establishment of this government, the United States do not establish their exclusive right to this territory, he would consent to withdraw his amendment, as that went to say that we had the absolute right of jurisdiction, and were determined to exercise it; and in making a difference betwixt the ground on which property was held there from that on which it was held in Georgia, they would militate against the 5th section of the bill.

Mr. OTIS hoped his colleague would not withdraw his motion; and the reason why he wished this was, that an opportunity might be given to gentlemen who came from the same part of the Union with him, to manifest that it is not their disposition to interfere with the southern States, as to the species of property in question. With respect to the existence of Slavery, the House had often heard gentlemen, who are owners of slaves, declare that it is not their fortune, but their misfortune that they possess them, but who still keep them, and claim the right of managing them as they think proper. He thought it was not the business of those who had nothing to do with that kind of property to interfere with that right; and he really wished that gentlemen who held slaves might not be deprived of the means of keeping them in order.

If the amendment prevailed, it would declare that no Slavery should exist in the Natchez country. This would not only be a sentence of banishment, but of war. An immediate insurrection would probably take place, and the inhabitants would not be suffered to retire in peace, but be massacred on the spot. By permitting Slavery in this district of country, the number of slaves would not be increased—as if emigrants from South Carolina or Georgia were to remove into this country, they would take their slaves with them; and he could see nothing in this which could affect the philanthropy of his friend. The North-western Territory is inhabited by a description of persons who have not been accustomed to hold slaves, and therefore the restriction is agreeable to them; but the territory in question will be settled by people from the southern States, who cannot cultivate the ground without slaves. He hoped, however, the motion would be persisted in, and negatived by a large majority.

Mr. D. FOSTER hoped, if the motion was not withdrawn, that a long debate might not be had upon it.

Mr. THATCHER said he should not withdraw his motion, and the more it was opposed, believing his cause to be good, the more obstinate he should be in its support.

Mr. GILES wished to suggest a single idea. The present motion was brought forward from the avowed motive of furthering the rights of man. He did not know whether the tendency of it was calculated to ameliorate the condition of the class of men alluded to; he believed not. On the contrary, it was his opinion, that if the slaves in the southern states were permitted to go into this western country, by lessening the number in those states, and spreading them over a large surface of country, there would be a greater probability of ameliorating their condition, which could never be done whilst they were crouded together as they now are in the southern states.

Mr. HARTLEY said, he had himself intended to have brought forward an amendment similar to the present; but on enquiry, he found so many difficulties in the way, that he was obliged to abandon it. He found it would interfere with, and be a serious attack upon the property of that country. He was sorry it was not in the power of Congress to gratify the wishes of philanthropists in this respect, by doing away slavery altogether; but this could not be done at present, and as he believed the present amendment, if carried, would be attended with bad effects, he should vote against it.

Mr. GALLATIN. If he saw any of the great inconveniences which were foretold as likely to arise from this amendment, he should certainly vote against it. He should be extremely averse to the adoption of any principle, which should either directly or indirectly, lead to the production of any commotion or insurgency in any state where there is a great number of slaves. He did not see how any such effect could be produced by the present motion; for, notwithstanding what had fallen from the gentleman from S. Carolina, it did not appear to him how a regulation with respect to another territory, can affect the peace, tranquility, or property of any other state. How the forbidding of slavery in the Mississippi territory, could produce a worse effect than the same regulation in the north-western territory, or in Pennsylvania, or in several other states? The amendment therefore, could not be opposed on that ground; it must be upon some other. Ought it to be rejected on the ground of jurisdiction? Certainly not. The United States intend to exercise jurisdiction over that territory, and was there any more reason for excepting this jurisdiction than any other? If we establish this government, we expect it to be permanent; and if we believe it is not conducive to the happiness of any people, but the contrary, to legalize slavery, when we are about to form a constitution for a territory, its establishment ought to be prevented. But, if this amendment is rejected, we establish slavery so the country, not only during its temporary government, but for all the time it is a state; for, by the constant admission of slaves, the number will increase to a certain degree, and when the territory shall become a state, the interest of the holders will be such, as to procure a constitution which shall admit of slavery, and it will be thereby made permanent. Having determined slavery was bad policy for the north-western territory, he saw no reason for a contrary determination with respect to this territory.

There was, then, only one solitary objection to the amendment, and that might easily be obviated. It was with respect to the situation of people already settled there who are possessed of slaves. It would be extremely impolitic and unjust to declare by ordinance that the people settled there, either under the British, Spanish, or Georgia governments, should be deprived of this kind of property; and if this was the effect of the amendment, he would vote against it. Such a regulation would be attended with the worst of consequences; but other words may be easily introduced to guarantee the property of the persons already settled there.

By the laws of the different states, Mr. G. said, the importation of slaves is forbidden; but if this amendment does not obtain, he knew not how slaves could be prevented from being introduced by way of New Orleans, by persons who are not citizens of the United States. He hoped, therefore, the amendment would be agreed to.

Mr. NICHOLAS believed it not only to be the interest of the southern states, but of the United States, that this motion should be rejected. They were to legislate for the whole of the union, and ought to consult the happiness of the whole. It was not for them to attempt to make a particular spot of country more happy than all the rest. If it was a misfortune to the southern states to be overwhelmed with this kind of property, he asked if it would not be doing service, not only to them, but to the whole union, to open this western country, and by that means spread the blacks over a large space, so that in time, it might be safe to carry into effect the plan which certain philanthropists have so much at heart, and to which he had no objection, if it could be effected, viz. the emancipation of this class of men. And when this country shall have become sufficiently populous to become a state, and the legislature wishes to discountenance slavery, the increase of slaves may be prevented, and such means taken to get rid of slavery altogether, perhaps in conjunction with other parts of the United States, who by that time may be in such a situation as to admit of it, as shall appear prudent and proper.

Mr. THATCHER was of opinion directly opposite to the gentleman just sat down. Indeed they seldom did agree in sentiment: to-day they differed very widely. He believed the true interest and happiness of the United States would be promoted by agreeing to this amendment; because its tendency was to prevent the increase of an evil which was acknowledged by the very gentlemen themselves who are owners of slaves. Indeed the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Nicholas) had frequently declared in that House, that slavery was an evil of great magnitude. In this respect they agreed in opinion; for he considered the existence of slavery in the United States, as the greatest of evils—an evil in direct hostility to the principles of our government; and he believed the government had a right to take all due measures to diminish and destroy the evil, although, in doing it, they might injure the property of some individuals; for he never could be brought to believe that an individual can have a right in any thing which goes to to the destruction of our government, viz. that he can have a *right* in a *wrong*. A property in slaves is founded in *wrong*, and never can be *right*. He believed government must of necessity put a stop to this evil, and the sooner they entered upon the business, the better.

Mr. T. said, he honestly confessed, he did not like to hear much said in that House about the *rights* of *man*; because, of late, there had been much *quackery* as to these rights. But because these rights have been abused, it did not follow that man has no rights. Where legislators are freely chosen by the people, and frequently renewed; where a law cannot be passed without affecting the interests of the persons who pass it, these rights cannot greatly be abused; but, when we take upon us to legislate for men against their will, it is proper enough to say something about the rights of man, and to remind others, who are frequently heard speaking of these rights, that by nature these enslaved men are entitled to rights; and on that account it was, when he made this motion, that he said he would make a motion touching the rights of man.

The reasons offered against the amendment by the gentleman from Virginia, were a little singular. He contended that certain states were overflowing with slaves, and if not colonized, by opening this wide tract of country to them, they would not be able to keep or manage them. He himself always thought that colonizing these people tended to increase the race, far beyond what it would be when penned closely together.

Mr. GILES explained, by saying, that he had said nothing about decreasing the number of blacks, but of spreading them over a larger surface of country.

Mr. T. said, he understood the gentleman's argument perfectly, though he did not seem to understand it himself. The gentlemen wished to take the blacks away from places where they are huddled up together, and spread them over this territory; they wished to get rid of them, and to plague others with them. But they had them, and if they determined to keep them, he wished only they should be plagued with them.

We are, said Mr. T. about to establish a government for a new country. Ours originated from, and was founded on the rights of man, upon which ground we mean to protect it, and could there be any propriety in emanating a government from ours, in which slavery is not only tolerated, but sanctioned by law? Certainly not.

It was used as an argument against this amendment, that this territory would be peopled by emigrants from the southern states, who cannot work for themselves; and on that account they must have slaves to work for them. If this be true, it makes the people of the southern states only fit to *superintend slaves*. The language of this is, that these people cannot *subsist*, except they have slaves to work for them.

For the reasons he had stated, he hoped the amendment would be agreed to; but if gentlemen thought those who at present hold slaves in the territory should be protected in them, he should not be opposed to their holding them for a limited period.

The question was put and negatived, there being only 12 votes in its favour.

Monday, March 26.

The SPEAKER laid before the house a communication from the General Post Office, containing a statement of the compensations allowed to deputy post masters for the year past, which was referred to the committee on post offices and post roads.

He also laid before the house a communication from the Treasury Department, inclosing an account of the receipts and expenditures of the United States for the year 1796, five hundred copies of which the communication stated would be deposited with the Clerk of the house.—Orderod to lie on the table.

Mr. BAER presented the petition of Lawrence Averhard, a sergeant in the horse, during the war, praying for compensation;

Mr. GORDON also presented the petition of Preserved Clapp, for compensation for services, during the war;

Both of which were referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. BROOKS presented the Memorial of the New York Chamber of Commerce, stating that the present critical and inauspicious state of this country had excited general concern, which concern had been much increased by the late official communication from the President of the United States; that this state of things called for the best measures of defence which could be taken; that the present defenceless state of the harbour of New York is such as to invite hostility, and that a place of such consequence to the Union ought to be put into a strong posture of defence; they, therefore, pray that their fortifications may be completed, and furnished with artillery and military stores.—Referred to the committee for the protection of commerce and defence of the country.

Mr. KITTERA presented a petition from inhabitants of the county of Huntingdon, in this state, stating, that they viewed with concern a defect in the laws of the United States, which suffered persons employed by the United States, after they were discharged from office, to publish with impunity the secrets of Government, and praying that measures may be adopted to prevent this evil in future.—Referred to a select committee of three members. This reference was carried 39 to 37.

Mr. D. FOSTER, from the committee of claims, to whom was referred a motion to enquire whether any, and if any, what alterations are necessary in the acts for the relief of Invalid Pensioners, made a report on the subject, containing a variety of reasons to shew, that on the ground of justice and policy, it is not expedient to make any alterations in the existing laws on that subject. The report was committed.

Mr. SEWALL, from the committee on commerce and protection, to whom was referred the message of the President of the United States relative to the depredations committed upon a vessel in the harbour of Charleston, reported that there could be no doubt of the facts being as stated, and that it was another instance to prove the necessity of taking measures for the protection of our coast. They, therefore, report a resolution authorizing the President to build and equip gallies, or floating batteries, for that purpose; which was referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for an amicable settlement of limits with the State of Georgia; when, after striking out the words *claiming under it*, in the 5th section, and adding two new sections, the committee rose, the House concurred in the amendments, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

One of the sections was moved by Mr. Milledge, and was in the following words:

"That from and after the establishment of the said government, the people of the aforesaid territory, shall be entitled to, and enjoy, all and singular the rights, privileges, and advantages granted to the people of the territory of the United States, north west of the river Ohio, in and by the aforesaid ordinance of the 13th day of July, in the year 1787, in as full and ample manner as the same are possessed and enjoyed by the people of the said last mentioned territory."

The other, moved by Mr. Harper, was to the following effect:

"That from and after the establishment of the aforesaid govrnement, it shall not be lawful for any person to import, or bring into the said territory, from any part or place without the limits of the United States, any slave or slaves, on pain of forfeiting 500 dollars for every slave so brought, one half to the United States, and the other half to the person who shall sue for the same, and every slave so imported shall be entitled to and receive his or her freedom."

When this section was proposed, Mr. THATCHER moved to strike out the words *without the limits of the United States*, so as to have made it unlawful to have brought any slave there, but the motion was not seconded. Mr. SEWALL wished the House to go into a committee of the whole on the bill from the Senate to authorize the President to purchase one or more founderies. It was well known the United States were very deficient in cannon, which could not be got, he believed in a better way than by giving the President the power proposed.

Mr. HARPER wished the gentleman from Massachusetts to suffer his motion to give way to one which he proposed to make for going into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee of ways and means, relative to the appropriations for the military establishment, as there was at present a number of officers in the city waiting for their pay, which they could not receive, until the appropriations were made, as the 100,000 dollars which were appropriated on account, had been already expended.

Mr. GILES hoped the House would go into a committee of the whole on the state of the union generally. The House had received a message from the President a week ago of a very alarming nature, which he tho't it was time to notice. He was himself extremely anxious to know what it was the object of gentlemen to do in this business.

Mr. GALLATIN said, if there was an immediate occasion for making appropriations for the military establishment, he should not oppose the motion of the gentleman from S. Carolina; but on the first of January there was a very considerable balance unexpended, and therefore he believed it was not necessary to take up this subject at present.

Mr. SEWALL thought, that if there was no balance in hand, their could be no difficulty in paying the officers, in confidence that an appropriation would be made. It was immediately necessary to attend the subject of procuring cannon, as the frigates could not go to sea until they were got. He did not know that they could immediately be furnished by the means proposed, but he supposed it would be necessary to adopt such a measure in order to seccure, not only the present but future supplies. As to going into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, he did not know that there was any immediate necessity for that. He did not know that it was intended to take up any particular subject which had been referred to that committee. He hoped they should first take up one proposition, and then another, until the whole were agreed to; but he thought it first proper to take up the bill from the Senate, which was referred to a separate committee.

Mr. T. CLAIBORNE said, if a number of officers were waiting in the city for their pay, he hoped the business of appropriation would be gone into, as to keep them in the city on expences was to diminish their pay. As to the Founderies, he thought it was time enough to take up that subject; he himself should be decidedly opposed to the measure.

Mr. BALDWIN understood that a motion to go into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union had preference of every other.

The SPEAKER said it had; but he did not hear the motion seconded.

Mr. B. said he seconded the motion. He thought the house had acted very properly on this occasion. He was pleased that they did not, immediately upon receiving the President's message, hurry into the subject, but that they had taken time to reflect upon it. He was sure, however nothing that he could say could shew, more forcibly than the message itself, its importance to the interests and happiness of the United States. He thought it was now desirable to go into the business as calmly as possible, and begin to exchange their sentiments upon it. It is a subject on which the citizens of the United States are at this time deeply engaged, but they justly look up to their Representatives as having the best information on the subject, to learn what is to be the issue of their deliberations. He wished their anxiety to be in some measure relieved by an entrance being made upon the discussion. He confessed he had never witnessed a period which called so loudly for attention, as the present. He could not remove the subject from his mind; he not only thought of it when in that house; but when he lay on his bed, his thoughts were still engaged upon it. Indeed, no man who had the good of his country at heart, could help being deedly affected by the present situation of things. He hoped, therefore, the house would resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. OTIS. It was well known that he had been uniformly of opinion, that the House ought, from day to day, to go into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and he was gratified in hearing the same sentiments from others. He thought the subject ought not to be delayed. The motion was, however, unexpected from the gentleman who brought it forward. He could not say that he was prepared to go into the subject to-day. As there seemed, however, a great desire, from what had fallen from the gentleman from Georgia (every sentiment of which he concurred in) to go into this business, he should be willing to-morrow to enter upon it, when he hoped they should go into it with one heart and one consent. As the appropriations for the military department were pretty much a matter of course, he hoped that business would be got through to-day. With respect to the motion of his colleague (Mr. Sewall) to go into the subject which he proposes, would be in substance to go into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, as it is intimately connected with subjects referred to that committee.

Mr. HARPER trusted the gentleman from Georgia would give him credit, when he assured the house he had as great a desire to go into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, as that gentleman, or any other; but whilst he felt this desire, he also knew that it was necessary to pass the annual and usual appropriations for the military establishment. As to the surplus which the gentleman from Pennsylvania had mentioned as unexpended on the first of January, that had been paid for the services of 1797. He hoped, therefore, the motion for going into a committee of the whole on the state of the union would be withdrawn, until this business was gone through; afterwards, he should be one of the last persons to object to it. Indeed, he rejoiced to find that gentlemen now felt that anxiety on account of the situation of this country, which every good citizen could not help feeling.

Mr. J. PARKER hoped the military appropriations could be proceeded with, otherwise it would be impossible to comply with that law which says the pay of the army shall never be two months in arrears. Nobody would be more aeady than he to go into a committee of the whole on the state of the union; he hoped the house might do this to-morrow.

Mr. MACON concurred in opinion with the gentleman just sat down.

Mr. GILES had no particular objection to the business lying over till to-morrow. But when the President sent his message, it was to be expected some notice would be taken of it. From the best judgment he could give it, it involved the question of peace or war to this country; and he thought gentlemen must be prepared to say which of the two states they wished. With respect to the congratulations of gentlemen that others seemed now sensible of the perilous situation of our country. He confessed his fears had long been awakened in this respect; all he believed were impressed with the critical situation in which we stand, but there is a difference of opinion as to the means of extricating ourselves. He had always been in favour of every necessary measure for the defence of the country; but opposed to all extravagant measures. He should still act in the same way.

The other motions being withdrawn, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the Committee of Ways and Means on the appropriations necessary for the Military Establishment, for the present year; when the blanks were filled with the sums estimated to be necessary by the Secretary of War, until the article of subsistence came under consideration; when

Mr. GALLATIN moved to strike out 25 cents per ration, for the purpose of inserting 20 cents, which was the price charged last year, and provisions were rather fallen than risen in price. Indeed, it was observable, that the rations had every year been advanced a few cents; in 1795, they were charged only 15 cents, last year 20 cents, and now 25.

Mr. HARPER believed rations might be got at 20 cents; but it was necessary for the contractors to deposit six months provisions in advance in the different posts, which occasioned a considerable expence; and besides this, it was customary for friendly Indians to visit all the posts, and whenever they did so, it was necessary to entertain them. He supposed the additional five cents were to make up for these two circumstances. It would remain with the committee whether they would allow the additional five cents, or hereafter make good deficiencies, as they found it necessary to do for last year.

Mr. GALLATIN said, that there would be no need to take into account the six months advance of provisions, as that was included in the deficiencies which were now to be provided for; and if a greater number of rations was wanted, it should be so expressed, and not add to the price of the rations. And if rations were to be provided for the Indians, they ought to be put under a distinct head, and not under the head of subsistence for the officers of the army. In 1797, indeed, there was under the head of the Indian Department, 100,000 rations at 20 cents, which was the proper way of placing the business. If rations could be got at 20 cents, and they were charged 25, the overplus would not go to the purposes which had been mentioned; but the officers, who received money, instead of rations, would receive 25 cents, instead of 20.

Mr. HARPER consented to the price being fixed at 20 cents, and after a few observations from Mr. J. WILLIAMS in favour of 20 cents, and of having the allowance for the Indians mentioned separately, the motion was put and carried.

It was proposed to appropriate 3,000 dollars for three additional temporary agents, to trade with the Indians.

Mr. GALLATIN moved to strike out this article He thought there was as many agents already as were useful; besides the law confined the expence in this respect to 15,000 dollars, so that if these additional agents were to be provided, it must be by a supplementary law.

Mr. HARPER said, whether two additional agents are necessary or not, is mere matter of opinion, and he was inclined to take the opinion of the President and Secretary of War, before that of the gentleman from Pennsylvania. Mr. H. insisted upon the Presidents' right to appoint more agents, if he thought them necessary.

The motion to strike out was carried 34 to 29.

Mr. HARPER moved an additional item of 100,000 rations at 20 cents, under the head of the Indian department, for the use of the Indians who visit the posts, which was negatived 28 to 27.

The item of 169,000 dollars for cannon and arms, was agreed to be omitted, and considered in the bill which relates to the purchasing of founderies.

Mr. HARPER then proposed two additional items to make good the deficiencies of last year, which were agreed to in blank.

The committee then rose; and the house took up the amendments reported by the committee. All were agreed to until the Quarter Master's Department came under consideration, when

Mr. GALLATIN moved to strike out 200,000 dollars, for the purpose of inserting 150,000. A great part of this expence, he said, was incurred in transporting our troops from one place to another, and now they were stationed, he thought the sum he had mentioned would be very ample. Indeed, he should not have been in favour of so large a sum, only that some vessels would be necessary to be built on the Lakes.

Mr. HARPER said, this appropriation was included last year along with the Indian Department, Defensive Protection, Bounties, &c. for which 300,000 dollars were appropriated, and they found there was a deficiency of 50,000 dollars. He could not say under what head this deficiency arose, but it was chiefly under that of Quarter master's Department. As the estimate was 200,000 dollars, he hoped that sum would be agreed to, as the Secretary of War was more likely to know what was necessary than any gentleman in that house could be.

Mr. GALLATIN contended, that on a comparison with the expences of former years, the sum he proposed, was quite large enough. The deficiency of last year of 50,000 dollars, which the gentleman had mentioned, ought not to have taken place. The Secretary of War was not justified in expending more in these contingencies than was appropriated (except in case of necessity) otherwise the Secretary of War, and not Congress regulated the expenditure of money. It would be necessary to enquire into this business, and except some pressing necessity could be shewn for going beyond the appropriation, he

should consider the Secretary of War as highly blamable for having done so, as the appropriation is the only check which the legislature has over these contingent expences.

Mr. J. WILLIAMS agreed with the gentleman from Pennsylvania that the expences of the quarter master's department ought not to be so large now our troops are stationary, as heretofore; but he thought these objections ought to have been made in the committee of the whole; and if there existed doubts as to the justness of the accounts in this business, the report had better be re-committed until they were examined, as the two gentlemen of the committee of ways and means seemed to differ so widely.

It being past the usual hour of adjournment,

A motion was made to adjourn, and carried, so the question on this point was not taken. Adjourned.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED,	DAYS.
Ship America, Jacobs, Madrass & Tranquebar	152
Brig William, Lunt	Newburyport 8
Sloop Mary, Gamble	Havannah 23

CLEARED.

Ship John, M'Neil	Surinam
Aurora, Suter	Jeremie
Snow William, Lord	Edenton & Lisbon
Brig Eagle, Shields,	Laguira
Schr. Neptune, Waters	Aux-Cayes
Little-Will, Watson	New-Orleans
Polly, Tice	Alexandria
Sloop Eagle, Earle	Norfolk
Harlequin, Broad	New-York

The brig Franklin, Morris, of Wilmington, Delaware—brig Sally, Hampton, of this port, both from New-York to St. Bartholomews, and the sloop Sally, Stotesbury from hence to St. Thomas, are taken by the French, and carried into St. Martins.

New-York, March 26.

ARRIVED.	DAYS
Schr. Huntress, Fitch,	Savannah
Clarissa, ——,	do.
Antelope, M'Dowell,	Norfolk
Sloop Dove, Combs,	St. Bartholomews 20
Camella, Clark,	Norfolk
Rambler, Sturges,	Georgetown
Brig Commerce, Delance,	N. Bedford
Mary, Hickman,	St. Thomas
Sloop Fame, ——,	Richmond
Mary, Robinson,	Norfolk
Sloop Rache, Peckly,	Gonaives
Nancy, D Smith,	Georgetown.

By the sloop Dove, capt. M'Combs, 20 days from St. Martin's. Vessels carried in there by the French.

Brigs Anthony, of and from New-York; Franklin, of Wilmington from New-York; Vulture, of and from Salem—for trial.

Sally, of and from Norfolk, cleared.

And a sloop from Philadelphia, condemned.

Baltimore, March 22.

Yesterday arrived schooner Experiment, capt. Knapp, —— days from the Havanna: to captain James Stewart's marine list, the following list of vessels was sent by his correspondent in the Havanna.

List of American vessels lying at the port of Havanna, February 7, 1798.

Ship George & Patty Washington, Stockett,	Baltimore
Flora, Allen,	Providence, R. I.
Rebecca, Tiers,	do.
Hope, Corrie,	do.
Edward, Bowler,	do.
George, William Smith,	do.
Diana, Duplex,	New-York
Citizen, Hubbell,	do.
Planter, Hudson,	Charleston
Harry, Armstrong,	Philadelphia
Portsmouth, Monck,	do.
Abigal, Wood,	Rhode-Island
Hope, Howland,	do.
Barque Essel, Henderson	Salem
Galen, Mack	do.
Snow Dove, Munro,	Bristol, R. I.
Sally, Snell	do.
——, Maybury	Newport, R. I.
Brig Enterprize, Mallony,	New-York
Aurora, Reynolds,	do.
Little-George, Griffiths	do.
Dispatch, Henshaw	do.
Harriot, Edwards,	Baltimore
Orion, ——	Dighton, R. I.
Bristol, Smith	Bristol, R. I.
Storack, Bradford	do.
Harmony, Clark	Charleston
Hannah, Peywood	do.
Fame, Howard	do.
Lavinia, Stone	Newburyport
Enterprize, Hosmer	Salem
Hind, Fairfield	do.
Columbia, Edden	Warren, R. I.
Clinton, Champlin	do.
Eliza, Champlin	do.
——, Brown	Newport, R. I.
Peggy, Small	Boston
Polly, Barry	do.
——. Homet	do.
Schr. Flying-Squirrel, Bush	Norfolk
Hunter, Kirby	Baltimore
Lydia, Fearson	do.
Olive, Sheffield	Brookhaven
Vengeance, Thomas	New-York
Harriot, Roberts	Charleston
Blackney, Norris	Bristol, R. I.
Neptune, Potts	Rhode-Island
Polly, Shillaber	Salem
Joa, Thompson	Boston
Sloop Harriot, Carr	Warren, R. I.
Harwich Packet, Driggs	Barnstable
Sally, Anthony	Providence, R. I.
Friendship, Briggs	E. Greenwich, do.

Mr. Stewart, may correctly enter on his marine list, the above vessels, which are not one half the number—I shall send you all the arrivals after this date by the next conveyance.

GINSENG,

SAMUEL HOWELL,

NO. 54, CHESNUT STREET.

Wants to purchase good *GINSENG*, gathered in season, and clear of damage—for which a generous price will be given if delivered any time before the 15th of April.

march 21 10t

TO RENT,

A good three story House,

TWO rooms on each floor, with a convenient Kitchen—in Front, near South-street.——Enquire of the Printer. march 3—3aw3w

By Authority

BY THE

President of the United States of America,

A PROCLAMATION.

AS the safety and prosperity of nations ultimately and essentially depend on the protection and the blessing of Almighty God; and the national acknowledgment of this truth is not only an indispensable duty which the people owe to him, but a duty whose natural influence is favorable to the promotion of that Morality and Piety, without which social Happiness cannot exist nor the Blessings of a Free Government be enjoyed; and as this Duty, at all times incumbent, is so especially in seasons of Difficulty or of Danger, when existing or threatening Calamities, the just Judgments of God against prevalent Iniquity, are a loud call to Repentance and Reformation: And as the United States of America are, at present, placed in a hazardous and afflictive situation, by the unfriendly Disposition, Conduct and Demands of a foreign power, evinced by repeated refusals to receive our Messengers of Reconciliation and Peace, by Depredations on our Commerce, and the Infliction of Injuries on very many of our Fellow-Citizens, while engaged in their lawful business on the Seas:—Under these considerations it has appeared to me that the Duty of imploring the Mercy and Benediction of Heaven on our Country demands, at this time, a special attention from its Inhabitants.

I HAVE therefore thought fit to recommend, and I do hereby recommend, that *Wednesday the Ninth Day of May* next be observed throughout the United States, as a day of Solemn Humiliation, Fasting, and Prayer; That the Citizens of these States, abstaining on that Day from their customary Worldly Occupations, offer their devout Addresses to the Father of Mercies, agreeably to those forms or methods which they have severally adopted as the most suitable and becoming: That all Religious Congregations do, with the deepest Humility, acknowledge before God the manifold Sins and Transgressions with which we are justly chargeable as Individuals and as a Nation; beseeching him, at the same time, of his infinite Grace, through the Redeemer of the World, freely to remit all our Offences, and to incline us, by his Holy Spirit, to that sincere Repentance and Reformation which may afford us reason to hope for his inestimable Favour and Heavenly Benediction: That it be made the subject of particular and earnest supplication, that our Country may be protected from all the dangers which threaten it; that our Civil and Religious privileges may be preserved inviolate and perpetuated to the latest Generations; that our public Councils and Magistrates may be especially enlightened & directed at this critical period; that the American People may be united in those Bonds of Amity and mutual Confidence, and inspired with that Vigour and Fortitude by which they have in times past been so highly distinguished, and by which they have obtained such invaluable Advantages: That the Health of the Inhabitants of our Land may be preserved, and their Agriculture, Commerce, Fisheries, Arts, and Manufactures be blessed and prospered; that the principles of Genuine Piety and Sound Morality may influence the Minds and govern the Lives of every description of our Citizens; and that the Blessings of Peace, Freedom, and Pure Religion, may be speedly extended to all the Nations of the Earth.

And finally I recommend, that on the said day, the Duties of Humiliation and Prayer be accompanied by fervent Thanksgiving to the Bestower of every Good Gift, not only for having hitherto protected and preserved the People of these United States in the independent Enjoyment of their Religious and Civil Freedom, but also for having prospered them in a wonderful progress of Population, and for conferring on them many and great Favours conductive to the Happiness and Prosperity of a Nation.

GIVEN *under my Hand and the Seal of the United States of America,* (L S) *at Philadelphia, this twenty third day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, and of the Independence of the said States the twenty-second.*

JOHN ADAMS.

By the President,

TIMOTHY PICKERING

Secretary of State.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, March 26.

On Saturday morning came on and continued through the day, one of the most tremendous gusts from the East, ever remembered here; which has done considerable damage to the shipping in the harbor, as well as houses in the suburbs.

Several small vessels dragged their anchors and went on shore—and we are informed several unfinished houses in the suburbs were blown down—and others had their roofs taken off.

It is reasonably conjectured that much damage is done to vessels on our coast—a schr. is said to have gone ashore on Staten-Island below the Narrows.

—

DIED—On Saturday morning, very suddenly of the *Lock Jaw*, having run a nail in his foot a few days before, captain *John Stakes*, of this city. Capt. Stakes was a brave soldier in the late American army, & had ever adhered to the glorious principles of the American revolution.

The last obsequies of this soldier and patriot were last evening performed in solemn military splendor, generally attended by members of the Cincinnati, Masons, and other citizens forming a more numerous procession than has been witnessed in this city for many years.

—

BOSTON, March 20.

A letter from Gloucester with advice of the late arrival from France, adds, the captain assures me, that previous to sailing he saw a letter from Mr. Mountflorence, who is employed on certain American affairs at Paris, stating, that the Executive Directory had, by message, applied to the Council of Five Hundred for a Decree to subject to capture all American vessels whose papers should be found with the signature of the present President of the United States.—The captain above mentioned, is a man of veracity & intelligence. The news does not surpass belief. If the French ever declare war against us it will be in some such base sneaking way, making a distinction between the government and the people. Divide and destroy is their rule. The veil of hypocrisy and cunning is easily penetrated by enlightened Americans, and they discover in an instant, the vile unmanly designs which lurk beneath.

The British still contemplate the bombardment of Cadiz. The moderate weather alone is waited for.

A report was current that the Moors and Algerines were at war.

Four or five American vessels lately at Alicant, have gone from thence to Algiers, for a convoy out of the Streights, having received the promise of such protection.—What a changeable world! Those who were recently the plunderers of our property and the enslavers of our citizens are now their protectors, against the ravages and insults of those who were then our sworn friends, and who still have treaties with us made in the name of the Holy Trinity!

Capt. Bass from the West Indies, informs of the capture of the French corvette Scipio of 26 guns: by the British frigate Lapwing, of 32 guns. She was going from Point Petre to Basseterre, (Gua.) The English frigate got sight of her, chased her into the harbour, engaged and took her under a fort which was firing during the whole of the transaction.

Last evening arrived sch. John, Dagget, 6 days from Philadelphia. Came out of the Vineyard on Friday in company with 15 sail of vessels, among whom was captain Toby, from Carolina, one brig, and several top-sail schooners, unknown. Saw a Danish ship on shore at Cape Cod. She was bound to Philadelphia.

—

NORFOLK, March 17.

Extract of a letter to a respectable gentleman in this town, dated St. Bartholomews, February 6, 1798.

"Your favours of the 16th July and 12th August are now before me, and note the contents. I am now to acquaint you for your information, and others concerned, that his majesty the King of Sweden, has ordered that the brig Polly, and her cargo shall be delivered up to the French captors, so that all those concerned have an opportunity now of proceeding as they think proper. Times very dull here, and a great stagnation to trade."

—

BALTIMORE, March 24.

Arrived this day brig Enterprize, capt. Eddy, 25 days from Point Petre (Guadaloupe) last from St. Kitts, 20 days, into which latter place he was carried, detained five days, and liberated.

By capt. E. we have received the following list of condemnations at Guadaloupe—

Ship Friendship, ——,	Baltimore
Brig ——, English,	New-Haven
Friendship, Oats,	South-Carolina
Fell's-Point, Creighton,	Baltimore
Fair American, ——,	Wilmington (N. C.)
Endeavor, ——,	New-Haven
Schr. Betsy, ——,	Philadelphia
Peggy, ——,	Cherry-stone

And five others, names not recollected.

The brig Eleanor, of Baltimore, bound from Point-Petre to St. Thomas's, was taken by a British ship of war about the 15th ultimo, carried into Dominique and cleared; afterwards, proceeding on her voyage, was taken off Basseterre, by a French privateer, captain and supercargo taken on board the pirate, and the vessel sent to leeward, unknown where.

Captain Cahoon of Baltimore, in the prize schooner Columbia, bought at Point Petre, is taken by the British, carried into Dominique and libelled.

Captain Easton, of another prize schooner, bought at same place, is also taken into the same port and libelled.

—

CHARLESTON, March 13.

Yesterday arrived the brig Aurora, captain Woodman, from Bourdeaux—The Aurora left Bourdeaux the 22d of January, and the river the 23d, as it was expected another embargo would be laid on.

The verbal information by this vessel does not confirm prior accounts of commotions and diaisions in Paris.

The *talked of Invasion of England* was still pursued, and vessels of all descriptions were placed in requisition for the purpose.

The report of the day in Bourdoux was that England was declared in a state of blockade; that Buonaparte's brother, the French minister at Rome, had been assassinated; that general Berthier had marched with his army to that city, and that the pope had fled.

Several letters of the 12th and 14th of January mention, that captain Pratt of the ship Federalist, had gone to Bayonne, to attend the trial of his ship; that from the clearness of his papers, and the cargo being American, they expected she would be cleared. Captain W. says that two days before he sailed, accounts of her condemnation were received.

The brig Jason, West, of Salem, and schooner ——, White, of New York sailed in company with the Aurora for this port.

The ship Diana, ——, sailed for New-York the same day.

The ship Eliza, Baas, was to sail the last of January or early in February for this port.

Letters were received by the Aurora, from general Pinckney, but we have not heard their dates nor contents.

—

The following note was made by a gentleman who came passenger in the Aurora

Verdin Roads, 22d January, 1798.

Captain Woodman, of the Aurora, and captain West, of the Salem, being on shore this day at Rayan, dined with captain Gavestantum, commanding a squadron on this station, who informed him that he had just received his orders to act conformably to the principles expressed in the message of the executive directory, respecting neutral vessels.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, *March 27.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Boston to his friend in Philadelphia, dated March 16, 1798.

"We have accounts from France, which confirm the new decree of the French, to take all neutral vessels with British goods. They have besides declared England and Ireland to be in a state of blockade (they should have added, *by their own ships*) and forbidden all neutrals from trading with them."

—

In an article published in yesterday's Gazette it was said that there is not one officer whose conduct in the late war will bear scrutiny, who is to be found among "the base hireling crew of caluminating Jacobins."

Callender, in the Aurora of this morning, has printed the above assertion, and immediately under it the following:

"Looking into Congress we find many respectable military characters opposed to the present plan of war, such as general Smith of Baltimore, colonel Parker of Virginia, gen. M'Dowell and col. Gillespie, of North Carolina. It is needless to multiply farther examples."

Has Callender the audacity to insinuate that either of the above gentlemen are Jacobins? Or is it "a precious confession" of his employer Bache?

—

A JACOBIN SECRET.

Mr. Fenno says, "it may be boldly proclaim-
"ed that not an officer of the least credit or res-
"pectability, or whose conduct during the re-
"volutionary struggle will bear scrutiny, is *now*
"*to be found* among the *base hireling crew of*
"*caluminating jacobins.*"—Jacobin Beach in reply to this, declares that he finds many, and enumerates general Smith of Baltimore, Col. Parker of Virginia, general M'Dowell of N. Carolina, and col. Gillespie.—Who ever suspected, or would have known this if it had not been blabed out by some jacobin? A precious confession!!!

Schuylkill permanent Bridge.

THE subscribers Commissioners appointed by an act of assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled "An act to authorize the Governor of "this Commonwealth to incorporate a company "for erecting a permanent bridge over the river "Schuylkill, at or near the city of Philadelphia," hereby give notice, that Books are provided as the law directs; and that we will proceed to receive subscriptions for the Company Stock, on the ninth day of April next, at the City Hall, in the city of Philadelphia. The subscriptions will be received from ten o'clock in the morning till two o'clock, P. M. of that day; and the books will continue open during those hours of succeeding days, until the number, required by the said law to enable the Commissioners to certify the same to the Governor for incorporating the Stockholders, be subscribed

RICHARD PETERS,
JOHN PEROT,
GODFREY HAGA,
MATTHEW M'CONNEL,
WILLIAM SHEAFF.

Philadelphia, 19th March, 1798. 27—3awtf

A House and Lot in Dover.

FOR SALE,

A LOT OF GROUND, situate on the east side of the main street, running through the town of Dover, in Kent county, in the State of Delaware, about thirty or forty yards below Captain Furbee's Tavern, containing in front on said street thirty four feet, and extending in depth eastward twelve perches, together with the buildings thereon erected, which consist of a good brick house, two stories high, well finished, with two rooms about seventeen or eighteen feet square each, and a passage eight or ten feet wide on the first floor; three rooms with a passage above, and good garrets, the cellars are excellent, one of which is used as a kitchen; a back brick building with two rooms above and below about ten or twelve feet by fourteen; the upper rooms of this building communicate above stairs with the passage of the house. A brick smoke house, and a good pump of water in the yard, and a garden adjoining.

The House is in every respect as comfortable as any in Dover, is in a good situation, and now occupied by John Freeman, as a tavern, with the sign of the Eagle.

The terms will be reasonable. Apply to Daniel Mifflin, at Camden, near Dover, or to the subscriber, No 60, North Eighth street, Philadelphia.

CADWALADER EVANS.

march 27. tus4w

Subscription Ball.

MR. *FRANCIS* respectfully informs the subscribers, that the subscription being finished, he gives his EXTRA BALL on Tuesday the 3d April, at which he requests the favor of the company of those gentlemen whose names are on the list of the first and second Subscription.

Ladies Tickets to be had by applying to Mr. F. No. 70, North Eighth-street.

Non-Subscription Tickets at one dollar each.

march 26.

NEW-THEATRE.

Mr. BERNARD'S Night.

TO-MORROW EVENING, March 28,

Will be presented, a Musical Entertainment, called

THE ADOPTED CHILD,

End of the first piece,

Will be presented, a celebrated Tragedy (of two acts) called

THE PRODIGAL;

Or, FATAL EXTRAVAGANCE.

[As performed in London, the two last seasons, with unbounded applause.]

Belmour (the Prodigal) mr Fennell—Courtney, mr Wignell—Bargrave, mr Fox

Louisa, mrs Merry.

Between the acts of the Tragedy,

A DRAMATIC VISION;

Or, the Court of Thespis.

By Mr. Bernard.

After which will be performed a new Pantomime Ballet, composed by Mr Byrne, called

THE GENEROUS TAR;

Or, A Scene in the West-Indies.

Galleon, (with a Hornpipe in character) Mr. Francis—The other principal characters by mr Byrne, mr Warrell, jun. mr T Warrell, &c.

To which will be added, a Musical Entertainment, called

The AMERICAN IN LONDON,

Freedom (the American) mr Warren—Pamphlet, mr Fox—Brush, mr Harwood—1st Servant, mr Hafferty—Barney Boar, mr Bernard.

Mrs Manners, mrs Warrell—Mrs Prattle, mrs Oldmixon—Mrs Freedom, mrs L'Estrange—Maria, mrs Marshall.

Tickets to be had at the usual places and of Mr. Bernard, corner of Seventh and Chesnut-strs.

—

☞ On Friday (not acted these three years) the celebrated Tragedy, called the MANEATHER—with a Comedy, in two acts, (never performed here) called THE HONEST THIEVES; Or, FAITHFUL IRISHMEN—For the Benefit of Mr. MORTON.

*** Mr. FENNELL's Night will be on Monday next

Treasury Department,

March 19, 1798.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury until the expiration of the 15th day of July next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of October 1798, to the thirtieth day of September 1799, both days inclusive, at the places and within the district hereafter mentioned, viz. At Oswego; at Niagara; at Presque Isle; at Michilimackinac; at Fort Franklin; at Petersburgh; at Le Beuf; at Cincinnati; at Greenville; at Picque Town, and Loramie's store; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami River to Lake Erie; at Fort Knox and Quatanon on the River Wabash; at Massac; at any place or places on the east side of the River Mississippi above the mouth of the River Ohio, and upon the Illinois River; at any place or places on the east side of the Mississippi River below the mouth of the River Ohio to the southern boundary of the State of Kentucky, and within the said State; at Knoxville, Tellico Block House, and at all other Posts in the State of Tennessee; at any place or places on the east side of the River Mississippi, below the southern boundary of the State of Tennessee, to the southern boundary of the United States.

If supplies shall be required for any posts or places not mentioned in this notice, all such supplies shall be furnished at prices proportioned to those to the posts before recited, as may be agreed on between the United States and the contractor.

The rations to be supplied to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour

One pound of beef or twelve ounces of pork or bacon

Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiskey, one quart of Salt, two quarts of vinegar, two pounds of soap, one pound of candles } per hundred rations

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, as that there shall at all times during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oswego, for the term of six months in advance, and at each of the other posts, for the term of at least three months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is to be understood, that the contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops at each post, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The priviledge is reserved to the United States of requiring that none of the supplies which may be furnished under the proposed contract, shall be issued, until the supplies which have or may be furnished under the contract now in force have been consumed.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,

Secretary of the Treasury.

march 27. 2awtf ly

IMPORTED,

In the Brig BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, from Bourdeaux,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

Claret in casks

White wine in half casks

Sweet oil of a superior quality in boxes and baskets

Lunelle, Sauterne, Macarty, and Medoc } Wines in Cases.

Thomas Murgatroyd,

No. 11, Walnut Street.

WHO HAS ON HAND,

Bourdeaux Brandy in pipes

Irish market, Medoc, and Sauterne } Wines in cases. } Intitled to drawback

Sherry wine in pipes and quarter casks

Rota

Pimento in bags

Two trunks of Umbrellas, and

About 4000 bushels Liverpool Salt.

march 19 mw&stf

Forgeries Committed.

WHEREAS several forgeries have been committed in this city by one or two persons known by the names of Dr. Grant, alias Smith, alias Gilbert, Grant generally wore a green coat, tall in person, and genteel, had lost one or two teeth in front; lodged, about July, 1796, at Mr. Grimes's tavern, at the George, in North Second-street; his friends live in New-England; supposed to have committed several forgeries in New-York, and is said to be confined at the wheel-barrow at Baltimore for stealing watches. The other is a short, thick man, by the name of Gilbert,—known by Mr. Grimes and Mr. Bignall, and several other persons in this city. Information given by any person of the above men, to WM. PRESTMAN, No. 154 South Fifth-street, will be esteemed a favor. —— Gilbert is between 20 and 30 years old; yellow, sickly look.

march 17. *3aw3w

To be Sold,

An elegant Country Seat,

Containing 6 acres and 40 perches, with a neat two story brick House and kitchen thereon, an apple Orchard, &c. situate on the Irish tract lane, in the township of Moyamensing, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia. Further particulars will be made known upon application at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette.

The improvements upon this place, for taste and elegance stand unrivalled.

N. B. If the above place is not sold before the 20th inst. it will then be rented, for the Summer season only. § march 5.

Wanted,

An active, cleanly, industrious woman to cook and do the business of the kitchen. Such a one will be allowed good wages, and no other need apply.—Enquire of the Printer.

February 7 §

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, standing in the name of the Subscriber, No. 5004, and dated July 11, 1797—the same having been lost.

JOHN GRAHAM.

march 5 §6w

TO LET,

And may be entered on immediately,

A good dry Store,

Three stories high, and in an excellent stand for business. Apply to

Thomas & Joshua Fisher,

march 1. § No. 5, Dock-street.

Wanted to live in the Country,

About five miles from this city, a sober steady Man who understands gardening and the management of a few acres of land, and would not object to attend a couple of horses. Such a one may meet with liberal wages by applying at the office of this Gazette.

N. B. None need apply but those of unexceptionable characters.

March 13. dta

CUSTOM HOUSE,

District of PENNSYLVANIA, *March 6th*, 1797.

THE MERCHANTS of PHILADELPHIA, who may have any account or knowledge of the capture or detention of any ship or vessel, cargo, or other property, belonging to citizens of the United States, residing within this district, by or under the authority of foreign nations, since the first day of October, 1792, are particularly requested to give in information thereof, to the Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, as soon as may be convenient; specifying the name of the vessel, the captain's name, the number of tons, the estimated value of the vessel, if condemned, the estimated value of her cargo, or other property, whither carried, and by, or under the authority of what nation captured, with such observations as may be thought necessary upon the circumstances of each case, in order that statements thereof may be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, who is required to lay the same before the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

march 7. §10t

WANTED,

A Gardener—a Single Man.

None need apply, unless he can bring good recommendations.

Enquire at No. 30 Market-street.

march 17. §2w

FOR SALE,

By WHARTON & LEWIS,

No. 115 South Front Street.

A quantity of Tanner's Oil,
4th proof Jamaica Rum, } entitled to
1st and 2d proof Brandy, } drawback.
Madeira Wine,
Juniper Berries, &c. &c.

Feb. 9. eodtf

Valuable Property for Sale.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known Estate, called SHREWSBURY FARM, formerly the residence of General John Cadwalader, situate on Sassafras River, in Kent county, Maryland—containing about 1900 acres of prime LAND, upwards of 500 of which are in woods. The Buildings are all excellent, and consist of a handsome Dwelling House, two large Barns with Cow houses, Stables for fifty horses, a spacious treading floor under cover, a granary, two Overseer's houses, two ranges of two story buildings for Negroes (one of them new and of brick), Corn houses, a Smoak house, &c. &c.—The whole Estate being nearly surrounded by water, it requires but little fencing, and has a good Shad and Herring fishery. It is conveniently situated for both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, with two landings on a navigable river but a short sail from Baltimore. There is a large Peach, and two large Apple Orchards on the premises; also, a variety of excellent fruits of different kinds. The soil is mostly a rich loom.—The whole will be sold together, or divided into smaller farms (for which the buildings are conveniently situated) as may suit the purchaser. The Stock on said Farm, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, &c. will also be disposed of.——For further particulars apply to GEORGE HASTINGS, on the premises, or to the subscriber, in Philadelphia.

ARCHIBALD M'CALL, JUN.

February 24. 2aw6w

Baskenridge—for sale

IT consists of 920 acres, almost all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the residence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently divided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the East by the river Passick.

There are on it a number of buildings, forming a square of nearly three acres—The dwelling house is a very convenient one, and a small expence would put it in complete repair.

The orchard consists of 1500 fine bearing engrafed Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of said tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as also a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the best and most delicious kinds.

Also, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Forest Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its situation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth: 30 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—It is wooded and watered.

To save trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre in cash, on delivery of the deeds. Please to enquire of T. McEUEN & Co.

No. 78, Chesnut treet.

February 2. eodtf

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 20th inst. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-street—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for registering and examining in these, the City of Washington, No. II. and Patterson Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The business of a BROKER, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.

November 15. §

PROPOSALS,

BY THE

Insurance Company of North America.

For INSURANCE against FIRE, on Dwelling-Houses, Ware-Houses, and other Buildings (and on Goods contained in such Buildings) distant from Philadelphia, in the United States.

I. Common Insurances, on hazards of the first class, will be undertaken at a premium of about half per cent. per annum. For extra hazardous risques a larger premium will be required, which will vary according to circumstances, seldom exceeding one per cent. per annum; but in some instances, where the property insured is not only in itself extra hazardous, but rendered still more so by the vicinity of extra hazardous buildings and occupations, the premium demanded will be raised according to circumstances.

Houses and Ware-Houses, the walls and partitions of which are wholly of stone or brick, well constructed, so as to be guarded as well as may be against fires from within, and free from extra hazardous buildings and occupations in their neighborhood, will be deemed hazardous of the first class, and may be insured to their full value.

Also Goods and Merchandize, not of an extra hazardous kind, in casks, bales, or packages, deposited in such buildings, to an amount not exceeding 4000 dollars; but if more than this sum is required to be insured in one tenement, an additional premium will be required, in proportion to circumstances.

II. Insurances will also be made on buildings and goods extra hazardous, at premiums proportioned to the risque. But it is not easy to arrange these under particular heads or classes, so as to describe each with the necessary accuracy: Each case must therefore be decided upon according to the circumstances attending it; and these circumstances will, in general, appear from the description accompanying the application.

Buildings partly constructed of brick or stone, are preferable to those wholly wooden. And in both cases, the stile of building, how they are occupied, how they are situated, the neighboring buildings, and how occupied, are considerations to be taken into view. And with respect to goods, their tendency, whether from their nature, or from the manner in which they are exposed, either to commence or to increase an accidental fire, and their liability in such state to receive damage by wet, or by sudden and hasty removal, or to be stolen in time of confusion and hurry, are all circumstances of weight; and the premiums must be proportioned accordingly.

III. The following conditions are to be understood by the parties,

1st. The Insurance is not binding till the stipulated premium be paid; but it shall be deemed effectual from the time of such payment and acceptance thereof, whether the policy be immediately signed or not.

2d. Insurances may be renewed at the expiration of the term of the policy, without further expenses than the payment of the premium of the renewed term, the circumstances continuing the same as they were understood by the Insurers at the time the former insurance was made; but the payment of the premium is essential to such renewal; and if the party insured suffers any time to elapse after the expiration of the former insurance, before he pays a premium for the renewal, he is not insured during such time; nor can the insurance be renewed on the former policy but by computing the commencement of the renewal from the expiration of the former insurance. The subject of insurance may nevertheless be open to treaty for a new insurance.

3d. If any other insurance be made on the same property; it must be made known at the time of application, otherwise the policy made on such application will be void.

4th Goods held in trust, or on consignment, may be insured as such in a separate policy; but they are not to be considered as insured otherwise.

5th. This company will not be liable or accountable for any loss or damage occasioned by any foreign invasion, or by any military or usurped force, or by reason of any civil commotion; or occasioned by gunpowder, aquafortis or other thing of the like kind kept in the building, or amongst the property insured.

6th. Bills of Exchange, Bonds and other Securities, Title Deeds, Money, Bank and other promissory Notes, are not included in any insurance; nor are paintings, medals, jewels, gems, antique curiosities, or mirrors exceeding the value of twenty-five dollars each, to be considered as insured unless particularly mentioned and by special agreement.

7th. No insurance will be made for a shorter term than one year, nor for a longer term than seven years. Persons choosing to insure for seven years shall be allowed one year's premium by way of discount: One third of a years premium shall be abated in like manner on an insurance for three years.

8th. Losses sustained by fire on property insured, shall be paid in thirty days after due proof and liquidation thereof, without deduction.

A description of the property to be insured will be expected with each application, to be made by a master carpenter and signed by him, as well as by the owner of the building or applicant for insurance, and attested before a Notary or principal Magistrate, who will certify his knowledge of the parties and their credibility.

With respect to *Houses and other Buildings*,

1st. The site and position; describing the street or road on or near which the building stands; its contiguity to water, and other circumstances relative to the extinguishment of fire in case of accident; and particularly whether any and what fire companies are established, and engines provided, in the place or neighbourhood.

2d. The materials of which it is built, whether of brick, stone or wood, and what part of each, as well as to the outside walls as inside or partition walls, and their respective height and thickness; the style of the roof and of what materials; how secured by battlements or party walls; what kind of access to the top of the house and to the chimnies; whether any and what electric rods; the number and kind of fire places; and the kind of deposit for ashes.

3d. The dimensions of the building and how divided, and the style in which it is finished so as to enable indifferent persons to judge in what manner it is to be repaired or rebuilt in case of injury; the age and condition of the building, and how occupied, whether merely as a dwelling house, or for any other, and for what purpose; also an estimate of the value of the house or building independent of the ground.

4th. The situation with respect to other buildings or back buildings, whether adjoining or not, comprehending at least one hundred feet each way: what kind of buildings are within that distance, how built, of what materials, and how occupied or improved, whether as dwellings for private families or otherwise: whether any and what trade or manufactory is carried on, and particularly whether there be any extra hazardous articles used, or usually deposited in the house, or within the distance aforesaid, and of what kind.

Respecting *goods* in Houses, Warehouses, &c.

1. A general description of the building in which they are kept will be expected, similar in all respects, as to the danger from fire, with that required for Insurance on the buildings themselves.

2. A description of the kinds and nature of the goods, whether in casks or other packages, or opened; and whether displayed in whole pieces or in the usual form for retailing. And if the goods vary materially in kind, a general estimate of the value of each kind proposed to be insured; but in the last particular minuteness of description is not expected.

3. Articles of the following kinds are deemed extra hazardous, though in various degrees, in whatever building they may be placed, viz. pitch, tar, turpentine, rosin, wax, tallow, oil, inflammable spirits, sulphur, hemp, flax, cotton, dry goods of an inflammable kind opened.—Glass, china ware or porcelain, especially unpacked; Looking glasses, jewelery; and all other articles more than commonly inflammable, or more than commonly liable to injury by sudden removal or by moistures, or particularly obnoxious to theft on an alarm of fire.

Letters post paid, directed to the Secretary of the Board of Directors, will be duly attended to. An *order* for Insurance accompanied by the means of paying the premium, will be immediately executed on the premium being paid. If the application contain an *enquiry* only, it will be answered.

By order of the Board,

EBENEZER HAZARD, *Sec'ry.*

Office of the Insurance Company *of* North America; *Philad. Feb.* 1, 1798.

Feb. 14.

House and Lots, *in Bordentown.*

TO BE SOLD, a handsome two story House, with the Lot on which it is erected, situated about the middle of the beautiful and healthy Village of Bordentown. The house is forty two feet in front, and in neat order. The lot contains one acre, and is one hundred feet on the main street, and extends with the same breadth to back street. Also, a large Lot, containing nearly four acres, separated from the former by back street. One third only of the purchase money will be required upon executing a deed, and for the remainder, such credit will be given as the purchaser may chuse. This property will be sold free of all incumbrances, and an indisputable title given.

For further particulars enquire either of Dr. William Burnes, residing in Bordentown, near the premises, who will shew the same, or of

PETER THOMSON,

Conveyancer, No. 43, Mulberry-street.

December 2. 3awtf

Boston Glass Manufactory.

THE citizens of the United States are hereby informed, that the manufacture of Window Glass is now commenced at the Glass House in Boston.

It is needless to say any thing of the excellent quality of the Boston Glass, as it is so well known throughout the United States to be in every respect greatly superior to any ever imported from Europe.

It will be cut to any size commonly used; and may be constantly had by applying to *Charles F. Kupfer*, at the Glass House.

Orders from the distant States to be addressed to Mr. *Samuel Gore*, Court-street, Boston.

☞ Two or three good Glass makers are wanted at the above works; such as can produce recommendations for good behavior, may be sure of employ, by application to Mr. *George L. Lindt*, at the works. Men without families will be preferred. However unacquainted with the method of making Crown Window Glass, they will meet with the same encouragement.

Boston, January 16 2—2aw6w

New-York, February, 1798.

PROPOSALS BY GEORGE FORMAN,

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A New and Valuable Work, which has been extant only six months—entitled

PROOFS of a CONSPIRACY against all the Religions and Governments of EUROPE, carried on in the secret meetings of Free Masons, Illuminati, and Reading Societies. Collected from good authorities,

By JOHN ROBISON, A. M.

Professor of Natural Philosophy, and Secretary to the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

Nam tua res agitur paries cum proximus ardet.

☞ THIS work will be put to press as soon as 400 subscribers are obtained, and no money required until the work is completed.—It shall be printed with an elegant new type, and on paper of superior quality, which will comprise about 400 pages neat octavo, handsomely bound and lettered—the price will be one dollar and fifty cents.

Those who procure 12 subscribers, and become accountable, shall have a 13th gratis—and the usual allowance to booksellers.

*** THE above work comes from the pen of J. Robison, of Edinborough, a gentleman in high estimation in the literary world—the facts therein recorded are well substantiated, and the reasoning and arguments thence deduced, while they discover the sound judgment and penetration of the writer, are calculated to amuse as well as to instruct. A scene of villainy is developed by the author sufficient to appal the stoutest heart.—The danger to be apprehended from secret societies is clearly pointed out; the degeneracy of human nature awfully illustrated, and the hazard of every deviation from the straight path of religion and of virtue, incontestibly proved both to the politician and the christian by stubborn and incontrovertable facts.

††† *Subscriptions taken in by* G. Forman, *No.* 46, *William-street, opposite the Post-Office, and by the respective booksellers in New-York and Philadelphia.*

February 28.

New-York, January 24, 1798

PROPOSALS

By Arondt Van Hook,

Proprietor of the Reading Room;

For Publishing by Subscription,

An Appeal to Impartial Posterity,

By MADAME ROLAND;

Wife of the Minister of the Interior in France.

CONDITIONS.

These scarce and very valuable Historical Memoirs, (which ran through two London editions in a few months,) will be comprised in 2 vols. octavo, of 400 pages each.

They will be printed on fine paper and a new type, and delivered to Subscribers, neatly bound and lettered, at 1 dollar and 50 cents per volume---one third of the Subscription money to be paid on delivery of the first volume---the remainder when the work is compleat.

To Printers, Booksellers, and others, who acquire Subscriptions, the usual allowance will be made.

☞ Subscriptions are taken at the Reading-Room, No. 149, Water street—the Printing-Office, 149, Pearl-street—and at the different Bookstores in New-York-- Also, by William Young, corner of Second and Chesnut street, and the Editor of the Gazette of the United States, Philadelphia.

As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers are obtained, the work will be put to press, and compleated with the utmost dispatch.

Feb. 20. eod2m

For Sale,

A good situation for a Country SEAT,

FORTY acres of land on the Old York Road, within sight of Germantown and about five miles from the City, the whole being under good fence, and in excellent order as pasture ground.

For further information and terms, apply to JOHN ELLIOTT CRESSON, at his office for the sale of Real Estates, Conveyancing, &c. No. 54, High-street.

2d mo. 26th. 2aw2w

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

MARCH 1, 1798.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

IN pursuance of the Act of Congress passed on the sixth day of July one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", and the Act passed on the fifteenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act to postpone for a limited time the commencement of the duties imposed by the Act entitled "An Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", that from and after the first day of July ensuing, the several Stamped Duties hereafter enumerated, will be levied and collected throughout the United States.

I.

For every skin or piece of Vellum or Parchment, or sheet or piece of Paper, upon which shall be written or printed any or either of the instruments or writings following—to wit:

	Dls	Cts.	Mls
Any Certificate of Naturalization,	5		
Any Licence to practice, or Certificate of the admission, enrolment or registry of any Counsellor, Solicitor, Attorney, Advocate or Proctor, in any Court of the United States,	10		
Provided, that a Certificate in any one of the Courts of the United States for one of the said Officer, shall so far as relates to the payment of the duty aforesaid, be a sufficient admission in all the Courts of the United States, for each and every of the said offices.			
Any Grant or Letters Patent, under the seal or authority of the United States (except for lands granted for military services)	4		
Any exemplification or certified copy of any such grant or letters patent, (except for lands granted for military services)	2		
Any Charter-Party, Bottomry, or Respondentia Bond,	1		
Any Receipt or discharge for or on account of any Legacy left by any Will or other testamentary instrument, or for any share or part of a personal estate divided by force of any statute of distributions, other than to the Wife, Children or Grand Children of the person deceased, the amount whereof shall be above the value of Fifty Dollars, and shall not exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars,	25		
When the amount thereof shall exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars and shall not exceed five hundred dollars,	50		
And for every further sum of Five Hundred Dollars, the additional sum of	1		
Any Policy of Insurance or instrument in nature thereof, on any ship, vessel or goods insured from one district to another in the United States,	25		
From the United States to any foreign port or place, when the sum for which Insurance is made shall not exceed five hundred dollars,	50		
When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars,	1		
Any Exemplification, of what nature soever, that shall pass the seal of any Court, other than such as it may be the duty of the Clerk of such Court to furnish for the use of the United States or some particular State,	50		
Any Bond, bill single or penal, foreign or inland bill of exchange, promissory note or other note, other than any recognizance, bill, bond, or other obligation or contract, made to or with the United States or any state, or for their use respectively,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,	10		
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,	25		
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,	50		
And if above one thousand dollars,	75		
Provided, that if any bonds or notes shall be payable at or within sixty days, such bonds or notes shall be subject to only two fifth parts of the duty aforesaid—viz.			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,	4		
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,	10		
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,	20		
If above one thousand dollars,	30		
Any Notes issued by the banks now established, or that may hereafter be established within the United States, other than the notes of such of the said Banks as shall agree to an annual composition, of one per centum on the annual dividends made by such Banks, to their Stockholders respectively, according to the following scale.			
On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar,			6
On all notes above fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars,	50		
On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,	1		
On all notes above five hundred dollars,	2		
Any Protest or other Notarial act,	25		
Any Letter of Attorney, except for an invalid pension, or to obtain or sell Warrants for Land granted by the United States as bounty for military services performed in the late war,	25		
Any Certificate or Debenture for drawback of Customs or duties, for less than five hundred dollars,	1		
For five hundred dollars and not exceeding two thousand dollars,	2		
For more than two thousand dollars,	3		
Any note or bill of lading for goods or merchandize to be exported,			
If from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same State,	10		
If from the United States to any foreign port or place,	25		
Any Inventory or Catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any case required by law, (except in cases of goods and chattels distrained for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal process by any officer,)	50		
Any Certificate of a Share in any Insurance Company, of a share in the Bank of the United States, or of any State or other Bank,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,	10		
If above one hundred dollars,	25		
If under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten *cents* for one *hundred* dollars.			

II.

The duties aforesaid will be collected and received by the Supervisors, Inspectors and other Officers of Inspection, in the several Districts, Surveys and Divisions of the United States, and by such other persons as shall from to time be specially appointed and employed by the Supervisors of Districts for that purpose.

III.

The Supervisors of the several Districts will, prior to the first day of July ensuing, and as soon as may be practicable, mark or stamp, without fee or reward, any quantities or parcels of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, with any of the rates of duties before enumerated, on payment of the said duties; Or stamped vellum, parchment and paper may at the option of the Citizens of the United States, be obtained at the rates prescribed by law, by application to any Supervisor, Inspector, Officer of Inspection, or other person appointed for the distribution of Stamps, by the Supervisors of Districts

GIVEN under my Hand, at Philadelphia the day and year abovementioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,

March 10. *Secretary of the Treasury.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of WILLAM FLEEWTOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts, properly attested; and those who are indebted to the same, are desired to make immediate payment, to

GEO. DOBSON, } *Administr'r*
No. 25, So. Third-street. }

January 4. dtf

Just Published,

And to be had at the Book-stores of Messrs. DOBSON, CAMPBELL, YOUNG and ORMROD, in Philadelphia,

OBSERVATIONS

On the Causes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious Fevers.

To which is annexed,

AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors: and an APPENDIX, exhibiting interesting facts and reflections relative to the *Synochus Icteroides*, or Yellow Fever, which has occasioned so much distress and mortality, at different periods, in several of the seaport towns of the United States of America.

BY WILLIAM CURRIE,

Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, and Member of the American Philosophical Society. Feb. 1—*3m§

For sale or to be let on ground-rent,

A valuable Lot of Ground;

SITUATE on the north-east corner of Walnut and Fifth streets, fronting the State-House square. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut street, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth street; there are at present two small two story brick houses, and a number of small tenements thereon.

Also, for Sale,

Two three story Brick Houses

With convenient Lores, wharf, &c. situate on Water street, between Mulberry and Sassafras Streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-four feet, and containing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the south thirteen feet six inches. These houses have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and are a very desirable situation for a a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply to the printer.

July 31. m&wtf

Salisbury Estate.

THE Subscriber, proposing to contract his business, offers this Estate for sale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blast and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good grist Mill, with two pair of stones; also a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with these various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpose of casting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thousand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the best Hay and Pasture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is superior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of sixty-nine guns lately made, although some of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders have failed on proving. The situation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the state of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from several landings on the Hudson's river, and having every advantage that can result from a plenty of water issuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other useful purposes. The purchaser can be accommodated with all the stock and utensils, and have possession on or before the first of June next, and preparation may be made in the meantime for going into Blast immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with some coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joseph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Esq. one of the Representatives in Congress for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on the premises, or to the proprietor in New-York.

WILLIAM NEILSON.

Dec. 1. 3awtf

NOTICE.

A Manufactory of yellow and delft ware,

Such as never was in this Country before, has been lately erected at Tivoli, Red Hook Landing, on the East Bank of Hudson's River, state of New-York, where any article of various sorts and shapes may be executed, as well as earthern stoves upon a new construction, that saves three fourths of the fuel commonly used in cast iron stoves or open chymnies; they are besides very wholesome and ornamental, by applying to

J. MOUCHET,

Wanted a skillful hand to attend to the baking and glazing part of the said ware. Generous appointments will be given. Apply as above, or to

DAVID BROOKS, Esq.

No. 71 South 5th Street.

Feb. 19. eod4w

Wanted, to Hire,

A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given; to be taken for a year, or on more for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.

Oct. 17. eotf